

FAGIN'S FALL FROM OFFICE

Reasons Given For His Removal by President Roosevelt.

WAS TOO ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Former Auditor of Hamilton County Slated to Succeed Fagin—Color Line Cause a Strike at Columbus. Reorganization of Athens Hospital and Other News Incident to Ohio.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Reasons for the removal of Vivian J. Fagin of Cincinnati as United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio by order of the president are to be found in a report made to the president by the civil service commission after investigating charges that Fagin took too active a part in politics. The removal of B. F. O'Neal as marshal of the western district of Louisiana was ordered on the ground of unfitness.

A report on Fagin's case to the president by Attorney General Moody was made public. The report was in the form of a communication from Henry F. Greene of the civil service commission, which says in part: "It appears from the evidence that Mr. Fagin until recently has been an active ally of the Republican organization of the city of Cincinnati, commonly known as the 'Cox Machine.' All of the witnesses against Mr. Fagin whose testimony is at all material in this investigation have been also active supporters of this organization. Fagin apparently declared war on the Cox organization, or on its leaders, Cox, Hynicka, Herrman and others. Thereupon a very bitter state of feeling developed between the leaders of the organization, and Mr. Fagin and those who testified against Mr. Fagin probably were induced so to do because of their being supporters of the regular organization. It can not be denied that many of these witnesses are individuals whose testimony would be received in any court with caution, and according to Mr. Fagin's statement they are almost without exception a lot of professional criminals or aiders, abettors and supporters of professional criminals. Nevertheless there are certain facts in this case which do not depend in the least on the testimony of any one of the enemies of Mr. Fagin and which, in the judgment of the commission, indicate past violations of section 11 of the civil service act by him which are too remote in time to be punished by the courts, but which are not too remote to call for the removal of Mr. Fagin from office."

The testimony given before Greene by Mr. Gardner, chief deputy for Fagin, apparently calls for disciplinary action on the part of the department. Gardner states that Fagin not only was "in the habit of collecting money from all of the men in his office for political purposes, but also that he was in the habit of forcing them, or at least of forcing Gardner to divide his salary with him, Gardner getting \$100 a month and Fagin \$50. If Gardner's story, which has not been submitted to Mr. Fagin for contradiction, is true, a serious offense is disclosed. If not true, the action of Mr. Gardner certainly calls for his removal."

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 2.—Eugene L. Lewis, former auditor of Hamilton county, is said to be the man selected to succeed Vivian J. Fagin as United States marshal. Lewis has an immense following here, and is a member of nearly every lodge and organization to which he is eligible.

Race Feeling Causes Strike. Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—The color line was sharply drawn at the Wege marble works by 70 white men, who quit work because of the employment of negroes, leaving 40 at work. The "going out" was perfectly orderly, but without notice to the management. The firm says that being in great need of rubbers, and unable to secure others, the firm heard of some colored men in Tennessee who were experienced in rubbing stone and brought them here. They arrived Monday and went to work Tuesday. The white men promptly laid down their tools and walked out. The firm said no notice of their intention was given, and the whole thing was a surprise.

Drake Case Not Decided. Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—The supreme court did not hand down a decision on the validity of the Drake probe of Cincinnati, which it is expected will soon be decided. The case is in the hands of the court, but it is impossible to tell when it will be decided. By action of the supreme court in refusing either to dismiss or advance the case involving the validity of the 3-cent fare street railway project in Cleveland the litigation will hold the experiment in abeyance indefinitely.

White Divorce Case. Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—Judge Phillips of the common pleas court granted a divorce to Mrs. W. J. White, wife of the millionaire president of the American Chicle company, otherwise known as the chewing gum trust. Mrs. White charged her husband with desertion.

Died in Alaska. Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—Fred D. Kelsey, formerly of Columbus but lately of Kadeak, Alaska, died in that city Sept. 4, according to information received here. Kelsey was a well known man in the section of Alaska in which he lived, having for some time occupied there the position of United States commissioner, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Rev. L. D. and Mary Kelsey, a Presbyterian minister. He was married in Columbus Sept. 4, 1893, to Miss Minnie Ackley, and four children and the widow survive him. Mrs. Kelsey and children are en route from Kadeak to Columbus.

Decided Against Lingafelter. Newark, O., Oct. 3.—Worn and weary from the strain of months since the collapse of the Newark Savings bank and the Homestead Building association, Cashier James F. Lingafelter was hardly able to withstand the shock of the announcement of the action of the supreme court in the case of his son, Robert, who was convicted of forgery. The court refused to allow the defense to file a petition in error, which means that young Lingafelter must at once begin to serve his indeterminate sentence in the Mansfield reformatory.

Athens Trustee Resigned. Columbus, O., Oct. 3.—In response to the demand of the governor, John Kaiser of Marietta sent in his resignation as trustee of the Athens state hospital. W. H. Williams of Columbus was reported by Dr. Wissinger, his physician, to be in a serious condition. As soon as he recovers sufficiently to do so he will tender his resignation to the governor on the ground of ill health. No response has been received from John W. Gregg of Pikeeton, whose resignation also was requested.

Circus Animals Cremated. Geneva, O., Oct. 3.—Cummins' Wild West show, owned by Walter L. Main, was destroyed by fire in winter quarters here. One man, an employee, was burned to a crisp. All the animals except four elephants and two horses that were in the building were consumed by the flames. The loss will be about \$40,000, with no insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted cigarette or cigar.

Miscellaneous Stoned Conductor. Springfield, O., Oct. 3.—S. E. Green, a mortician on the D. S. & H., is lying unconscious at Midway, O. While making a trip from this city to Dayton he was struck back of the left ear by a stone thrown by an unknown man, who was put off the car for refusing to pay his fare. The stone inflicted an ugly scalp wound and caused concussion of the brain. His assailant has not been arrested.

Sawmill Accident. Coshocton, O., Oct. 3.—Claude Tidball, 20, met a horrible death at Spring Mountain, 10 miles north of here. He was a slab boy in a sawmill, and one of the huge pieces of lumber suddenly swung about, struck him and hurled him against the revolving saw. His right leg was cut off close to the body and in 15 minutes the young man bled to death.

Accuse Son of Matricide. Wellston, O., Oct. 3.—New features of the murderous assault upon Mrs. John Steele near her home at Leo are coming to light. Merrill, 25, married and having one child, was arrested charged with the assault on his mother. The son had his preliminary trial before Mayor Motz of Jackson, and was bound over to the grand jury in default of bond.

Big Flow of Gas. Mansfield, O., Oct. 3.—Another gas well was struck by the Logan Natural Gas company on the Burness farm, two miles south of Mansfield, with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet daily. It is much stronger than the well struck on the same farm a couple of months ago. Other wells are to be put down in this vicinity as rapidly as possible.

Leaped Into River. Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3.—An unknown white man, fairly well dressed, deliberately jumped from a skiff into the Ohio river and was drowned. The body was swept away by the swollen stream. A coat and hat were found in the boat, but all marks that might have led to his identity had been obliterated.

Old Soldier Suicided. Dayton, O., Oct. 3.—John W. O'Reilly, an octogenarian, committed suicide in a lavatory at the soldiers' home by cutting his throat with a pen knife. The gash extended from ear to ear and the veteran bled to death on the floor. He was a member of company C, Ohio infantry, in the civil war.

Packers Fined. Chicago, Oct. 3.—The Omaha Packing company, Armour & Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby were adjudged guilty of selling shortweight lard and a fine of \$25 was imposed on each firm by Judge Sheldon. The packers through their attorney, Ralph Crews, contended that there was no violation of the law so long as the lard and its package equalled the weight of lard they purported to sell.

President Will Not Stump. Washington, Oct. 3.—President Roosevelt announced to some of his callers that he will not "take the stump" in behalf of the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for governor of New York.

CABINET WILL HAVE A CHANGE

Moody and Shaw Are to Step Out During the Winter.

MAGOON IS SLATED FOR CUBA

President Roosevelt Announces That He Has No Annexation Design on Cuba—Postponement of His Trip to Panama on Account of the Cuban Imbroglio Is Probable.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Two retirements from the president's cabinet are slated for this winter. They are Attorney General Moody, whose resignation will become effective about Dec. 1, and Secretary of Treasury Shaw, who will retire in February. For one of the vacancies created the president will nominate George V. L. Meyer, United States ambassador to Russia, but for the other he is not yet ready to announce a successor. Mr. Roosevelt urged Moody to remain in the cabinet, but the latter, because of business arrangements, finds it impossible to do so. He also would like to have Secretary Bonaparte take Moody's place when the latter retires, but the former prefers the position at the head of the navy department. Suggestion was made that Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor take one of the positions to be made vacant, but he also expressed a preference to remain where he is.

It seems to be well settled that former Governor Charles E. Magoon of the Panama canal zone, just returned from Panama, will be appointed governor of Cuba in succession to Secretary Taft. Both the president and Secretary Taft had in view the designation of Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico for this office. The president, however, expressed the belief that he can better spare Governor Magoon from the Philippines, having been appointed recently a member of the Philippine commission and vice governor of the island, than he can the services of Governor Winthrop for the several months during which he expects the provisional governorship in Cuba will continue. Magoon is anxious to go to Cuba, and his selection for the place is expected to be announced soon. The president expects Mr. Taft to return to Washington in two weeks.

The Panama Trip. The president considers the possibility of a postponement of his trip to Panama next month because of conditions in Cuba. He does not think at this time, however, that there is any likelihood of conditions arising which will prevent his going to Panama to make the tour of inspection he announced some time ago. Should any decided evidences of unrest in Cuba make themselves apparent as a result of the occupation by the United States and disarmament of the revolutionists, the president expressed the intention of abandoning the trip to Panama this fall, in which case it will be made after congress adjourns next spring.

The president freely discussed with his cabinet and individual callers, cabinet and with individual callers, among whom were Senators Knox and Foraker, the present situation in Cuba and its temporary occupation by United States forces. The matter was talked over at the cabinet meeting, but no definite announcement of the result of the deliberations was given out. The president related to the cabinet and to callers with whom he talked that the action taken by the administration was destined solely for the benefit of the people of the island, with a view to the complete restoration of order there and the protection of all interests. He declared that he had no such motive in view as the possible annexation of the island by the United States. What he wants now is that the Cubans be given another chance at self-government. Unless extraordinary conditions arise no extra session of congress will be called to deal with the Cuban situation, as the president considers he has ample authority to proceed in the matter.

Vacancy on Supreme Bench. Washington, Oct. 3.—The president will not make an appointment to fill the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the United States until the reassembling of congress in December. Secretary Taft has been offered the position and has had the question of accepting or declining under consideration some time. The president stated that he would gladly appoint Attorney General Moody, who is soon to retire from the cabinet, to the vacancy, but realizes that objection would follow because Massachusetts is already represented on the supreme bench in the person of Justice Holmes.

Chinese Contracts. Washington, Oct. 3.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, returned to Washington after an absence of several weeks in New York. He said he hoped to make the award of the contract for the Chinese laborers on the proposals recently submitted to the commission in a few days. None of the proposals submitted complied exactly with the specifications, but Shonts said that the differences between the proposals and the requirements offer little trouble to straighten out.

PARKER DENIES HEARST CHARGE

Former Candidate for President Is Roused From Silence.

HIS REPLY RATHER CAUSTIC

Says His Service For McClellan In Mayoralty Contest Was Entirely Gratuitous—Ohio Candidate States His Position on Moral Issues—Democratic Campaign Book.

New York, Oct. 3.—Judge Alton B. Parker gave out a statement in reply to an attack made on him by William R. Hearst in a recent campaign speech. In his address Hearst said Parker appeared in an election case on the side of election criminals in the court he formerly graced and there argued against and secured a reversal of an opinion he formerly rendered. Judge Parker's statement follows: "For something more than two years now I have submitted without reply to the wanton assaults of William R. Hearst. I should probably pay no more attention to his insulting and maliciously false speech than I have to his other attacks, were it not that the necessary and intended inference of his speech constituted an attack upon a great court—a court with a membership that is not surpassed in this or any other country. While this is so well grounded in the confidence and the affections of the people as to need no defense from any such attack, the opportunity is afforded to warn the people that a man having such conceptions of the judiciary as will permit him to make such an attack ought never to be permitted to man the bench, as it is said Hearst contemplates doing under the Murphy-Hearst deal."

In reply to the charge that he acted as attorney for corporations in the McClellan-Hearst contest Parker says: "This statement about me, like many others of Hearst's that have been brought to my attention, is wholly false. Neither I nor any member of my firm was employed by any corporation or paid by any corporation, directly or indirectly, one dollar for services rendered in that contest. We were retained by Mayor McClellan, but declined to receive from him or from any one else any compensation whatever for our services. We rendered those services because we believed it to be a high public duty to prevent Hearst from depriving the majority of the people of the services of their duly elected candidate, George B. McClellan."

Statement by Hoskins. Wapakoneta, O., Oct. 3.—In reply to a request for a statement of his views on temperance questions, Samuel A. Hoskins, Democratic candidate for secretary of state of Ohio, sent the following letter to Dr. J. H. Fitzwater of Delaware, O.: "In reply to your recent inquiry made on behalf of some of your friends with reference to how I stand on certain moral questions that have been and are being discussed in this campaign, I will say that I know so far as you are personally concerned you are aware of the position I have taken in these matters for many years past. I am a Democrat, and as such believe firmly in the doctrine of home rule. This leads logically to the initiative and referendum, and I need not say that as a Democrat I firmly believe in this doctrine, and that it should be applied to political and moral questions alike. Speaking from my personal convictions on the subject, will say that I believe the liquor question should be subjected to the same tests that are applied to other public questions. From the same convictions, will further say that I think each political unit, municipality, township or county should decide this question for itself. Perhaps I can state the matter more concisely by saying that we should not recede one step from the advanced moral ground taken by the late Governor Pattison, and I stand for every moral and political reform for which he stood, including the declaration for county local option made in his inaugural address. Entertaining these convictions, I am glad to comply with your request and let you know how I personally stand."

Accused of Blackmail. Racine, Wis., Oct. 3.—Fred C. Stocking and H. D. Miller, arrested in Milwaukee on a charge of trying to extort \$20,000 from Mrs. Richard T. Robinson of this city, were brought here from Milwaukee and put in jail. Stocking is said to have admitted that he wrote the letter to Mrs. Robinson demanding the money.

Cooked in a Boiler. Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 3.—Gustave F. Friend, a boiler maker, was fatally burned by the accidental turning of steam in a boiler in which he was working. Friend's flesh was cooked. He lived five hours after the accident.

Amiable. Bogg—Did he hurt himself when he fell downstairs? Fogg—I think not. He died without making a sound.—Harper's Weekly.

BOAST VERIFIED.

Proved to Doubting Comrades That He Really Was a Mankiller.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Michael Shoemaker, 35, an Austrian laborer, boasted that he was a "mankiller" at Gary, Ill. Four of his countrymen, fellow laborers in a stone quarry, questioned his prowess, and Shoemaker proceeded to stab one of the scoffers to death, slashed another so severely that he will die and put the other two to flight. He gave chase to one of the fugitives, who ran a mile and a half with the enraged man only a few steps behind him. Then Shoemaker fell from exhaustion, while the man pursued ran on to Summit, Ill., and gave the alarm. Shoemaker was brought to Chicago and put in the county jail.

Clothing Concern Closed. Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 3.—New York creditors filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy at Auburn against George Freeman & Company of this city, clothing manufacturers. Frank Rogers of Syracuse was named as receiver. Liabilities are given at \$90,000, with small assets.

CUT TO THE QUICK. Dr. Randolph Stonycroft killed and two others injured in streetcar accident at San Francisco.

M. Hager, Swedish vice consul at Batoum, Russia, was assassinated in his carriage at outskirts of Batoum.

John C. Baker, 38, head of New York Herald's art department, shot himself. Afflicted with nervousness.

At Chicago health officers seized and condemned 30,000 pounds of decomposed poultry at two cold storage warehouses.

Thomas Hudson, 68, shot and killed at Philadelphia by Robert Stanton, 18, a neighbor, who mistook Hudson for a burglar.

Fire destroyed roundhouse, 18 locomotives and repair shops of Western & Atlantic railroad at Atlanta, Ga. Loss \$175,000.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT WASHINGTON. R. H. E.
Washington ... 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 12 1
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 6 9 4
Batteries—Goodwin, Smith and Wakefield, Oberlin and Carrigan.

AT ST. LOUIS. R. H. E.
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Chicago ... 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 0
Batteries—Glade and Spencer; Owen and Roth.

AT PHILADELPHIA. R. H. E.
New York ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 6 0
Philadelphia ... 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 10 2
Batteries—Chesbro, Doyle and Thomas, Coombs and Berry.

AT CLEVELAND. R. H. E.
Cleveland ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 7 12 3
Detroit ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0
Batteries—Leibhart and Buelow; Donovan and Payne.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
C. H. ... 91 56 619 St. L. ... 74 72 507
N. Y. ... 87 69 592 Det. ... 70 75 483
Cleve. ... 62 581 Wash. ... 54 34 365
Phila. ... 77 66 538 Bos. ... 48 103 320

NATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. E.

AT BOSTON. R. H. E.
Boston ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 7 6
Cincinnati ... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 1
Batteries—Foster and O'Neill; Ewing and Schlie. Called account of darkness.

AT BROOKLYN. R. H. E.
Pittsburg ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Brooklyn ... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1
Batteries—Willis and Gibson and Phelps; Whitting and Ritter.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
C. H. ... 115 36 761 Cin. ... 84 86 427
N. Y. ... 96 54 638 Brook. ... 63 86 423
Phila. ... 82 59 609 St. L. ... 62 98 347
Phila. ... 77 66 538 Bos. ... 48 103 320

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$3 75@4 00; cows, \$2 70@4 20; heifers, \$2 40@3 25; butchers, \$2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 60@4 50; Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$5 00@5 25; lambs, \$6 25@7 00; yearlings, \$5 75@6 00; Calves—\$3 00@8 00; Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$5 50@6 25; medium to good heavy, \$5 00@5 50; butchers weights, \$5 00@5 50; good to choice mixed, \$5 00@6 00; packing, \$5 00@6 50; pigs, \$5 50@6 50; Wheat—No. 2 red, 74¢@75¢; Corn—No. 2, 46¢@47¢.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@6 00; shipping steers, \$4 50@5 25; butchers, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$4 10@4 50; fat cows, \$2 10@3 25; bulls, \$2 15@4 00; milkers and springers, \$2 00@5 00; Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$6 00@6 25; weathers, \$5 75@6 00; ewes, \$4 75@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@5 00; Calves—\$3 00@5 00; Hogs—Heavy, \$5 00@5 50; medium, \$5 00@5 50; Yorkers, \$5 00@5 50; pigs, \$5 00@6 50; roughs, \$5 00@5 50; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$5 65@5 90; prime, \$5 40@5 65; butchers, \$5 10@5 40; heifers, \$4 75@5 25; cows, \$2 00@3 25; bulls and stags, \$2 00@3 75; fresh cows, \$2 00@5 00; Sheep and lambs—Prime weathers, \$5 50@6 00; good mixed, \$5 40@5 60; lambs, \$5 00@5 80; Hogs—Prime heavy, \$5 00@5 50; medium and heavy corks, \$5 00@5 50; light Yorkers, \$5 00@5 50; pigs, \$5 00@6 50.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, \$5 50@6 00; heifers, \$2 50@4 25; fat cows, \$2 25@3 50; bulls, \$2 00@3 25; milkers and springers, \$2 00@3 50; Sheep and lambs—Choice lambs, \$7 75@8 00; mixed, \$4 50@5 00; ewes, \$4 75@5 00; Calves—\$3 00@5 00; Hogs—Yorkers \$8 50; mediums, \$6 50; heavy, \$6 50; pigs, \$5 00@6 50; roughs, \$5 00@5 50; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat No. 2 red, 77¢; 75¢; Corn—No. 3 mixed, 48¢@48½¢; oats—No. 2 mixed 36¢@36½¢; Rye—No. 2, 64¢; Lard—\$8 40; Bulk meats—\$9 00; Bacon—\$10 25; Hogs—\$5 60@6 80; Cattle—\$2 00@3 15; Sheep—\$2 50@4 75; Lambs—\$4 00@7 15.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, \$3 50@6 00; bulls, \$2 25@3 50; cows, \$1 50@2 75; Veal Calves—\$5 50@9 50; Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3 50@5 00; lambs, \$6 75@8 25; Hogs—State and Pennsylvania hogs, \$7 81 54; Wheat—No. 2 red, 73¢; Corn—No. 2, 56¢.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, \$14¢@15¢; N. 31¢@32¢; N. 1, 40¢@41¢; No. 2, 35¢@36¢; fine unwashed, 25¢@26¢; delaine washed, 36¢@37¢; delaine unwashed, 25¢@26¢; Kentucky and Indiana combing 34¢@35¢; 35¢@36¢.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 75¢; Corn, 49¢; oats, 39¢; 77¢, 53¢; 42¢@43¢, 34¢.

Democratic Text Book.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Bearing the motto, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," on its title page, the Democratic campaign book for use in the approaching congressional campaign was issued by the Democratic congressional committee. It is one of the most voluminous of any similar publication heretofore gotten out, being composed of 243 pages, and containing a vast amount of matter designed to combat the claims and policies of the Republican party, while at the same time it upholds principles for which Democracy contends. After quoting in full the platform adopted by the national Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1904, the book enters into an exhaustive discussion of the tariff question along the lines of the party's well known tariff policy. The trust question is handled in a similar manner. A ship subsidy is opposed. Among other subjects treated are the insurance scandals and campaign contributions, railway rate legislation, and various features of President Roosevelt's administration.

TIDAL FLUX AND REFLUX.

Complicated Movements of the Billows of the Ocean.

Those who see the rise and fall of the tides in our Atlantic harbors seldom think of the wonderful course of the ocean waves which cause the tidal flux and reflux. Such billows not only cross the sea, but flow from ocean to ocean, and in this way complicated movements are set going. Thus, for instance, once in every twelve hours the moon raises a tide billow in the southern Indian ocean. When this billow passes the Cape of Good Hope at noon its successor is already born, and by the time the first billow has reached the Azores islands at midnight the second is rounding the cape, and a third has come into existence in the southern ocean. By 4 o'clock in the morning following its passage of the cape the tide billow reaches the English channel, and there the shallow waters delay it so much that it does not arrive at the strait of Dover until 10 a. m. Here the narrowing channel causes the tide to rise very high and almost puts an end to the wave.

In the meantime another branch of the billow runs around the western side of the British islands, rounds the north point of Scotland and moves slowly down the eastern coast of England until it finally flows up the Thames and laps the wharfs of London.—Philadelphia Record.

The Palisades.

This uplift of volcanic matter, resting on baked sandstone and inclining westward at a gentle slope, presents in its riverward aspect the columnar or palisaded appearance that so impressed the early voyagers—a gray wall beetling from 300 to 500 feet above the tide, shagged with trees at the summit, half buried behind a scrap of talus, that is also verdurous. At Nyack it bends into the amphitheater where that pretty town has nestled, surges riverward again to form Point-on-Point and, still ascending behind Haverstraw, reaches in Elgh Tor a lift of 820 feet. As the dike extends southward also to Bayonne, its total length is forty miles, but the Palisades proper from the river for half that distance.—Charles M. Skinner in Century.

Called His Bluff.

"What!" cried the brutal husband. "You gave that old overcoat of mine to a tramp? You should have asked me first. I had placed a hundred dollars in bills in one of the pockets of that coat, simply to have the money in a safe place until you should want to purchase some clothes." "William Henry Sudsworthy," replied the fond wife, fixing him with a judicial eye, "you worked that game on me two years ago. I went through the pockets of that coat and found a worn-out glove, six cloves, five cardamon seeds, four matches and a suburban time card. I'm going shopping for my dress tomorrow."

One Eyed Giants.

Sir John Mandeville says all sorts of queer things and wrote about them in his celebrated book of travels. It was in 1336 that the veracious John visited a certain group of isles (yles he called them) which was inhabited by a race of one eyed giants. Of them he says: "In one of these yles ben folk of grate stature, as giants, and they ben hideous for to loke upon. An thel han bot on eye, and that is in ye middyl of ye front." He also tells of another one of these "yles" inhabited by a race of one legged dwarfs, each having three eyes.

Nothing But Fruit.

"I say, I'd give anything to be as strong and healthy as you are," remarked the lazy man. "What do you live on?" "Nothing but fruit," answered the other.

"What kind of fruit?"

"The fruit of industry," was the brief but significant reply.

Reserve Buds.

Every one has noticed how, when a large branch of a tree is cut off, small branches will shoot out around the stump. These branches are from the reserve buds, of which all trees have a great number at every portion of their surface. Under ordinary circumstances these never come to maturity, but when the tree is wounded or cut off or loses some of its branches the reserve buds at once come into play and renew the foliage.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Gorman returned Monday evening from a visit of several days in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Michael Kister has moved from East Oak street to 126 East Cherry street.

Miss Gertrude Pope, of Dalton, is visiting Mrs. J. S. Heinberger at her home in South Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wells left Wednesday morning for Wauseon, to visit friends and relatives for several weeks.

Miss Marguerite Bantz, daughter of W. H. Bantz, was thrown from a buggy while driving thru the city Tuesday evening, but escaped with very slight injuries.

At the last meeting of the Glassblowers' Union, John Evans, Clarence Wixom and Robert J. Wheeler, candidates on the Socialist ticket, received the endorsement of that organization.

Mrs. Caroline Oppenheimer, of Coldwater, Mich.; Mrs. Eliza Gray, of Allegheny, Pa.; and Mrs. Julia McCormick, of New London, O., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Jacob Myers, in East Tremont street.

Mayor Frantz fined a man, charged with cruelty to animals, \$10 and costs, Tuesday evening. Humane Officer Getz caused the arrest. The charge was that three dogs were kept penned up contrary to the humane laws.

Miss Kathleen Brosnan, teacher of music in the public schools, reached Massillon Tuesday evening and began her duties Wednesday morning. Miss Brosnan spent her vacation teaching in a summer school in Louisiana.

The monthly meeting of the trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home was held at that institution on Tuesday. Those present were: Frederick, from East Liverpool; Bentley, from Salem; Moffit, from Massillon, and Teeters, of Alliance.

A regular meeting of Hiram chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was held Tuesday evening, with fifty members present. The Royal Arch degree was conferred. A supper was served after the work by a committee from the membership of Hadassah chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

The executive committee of the Amphion Ladies' chorus met at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Chidester, Monday evening, and decided to give an opera known as "Farmer Hayseed's Vegetable Entertainment," on October 25. Announcements for the coming rehearsals are to be made later.

"Cy" Rigler, an umpire in the National league, arrived home Wednesday morning to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rigler, in West Tremont street. He will leave Saturday morning for Pittsburgh to do the umpiring in a series of games in which the Pittsburgh Nationals will participate.

City Solicitor Hostetter suggested to the city council last evening that a contract be made with the directors of the Canton workhouse for taking prisoners which may be sent from here. The city has now no contract of any kind. There would be no expense necessary to make a contract. It is probable an effort will be made to close a contract with the Canton workhouse directors.—Canton Dover Reporter.

The front part of the house formerly the residence of the late Dr. Abram Metz, has nearly reached Prospect street on its journey from its old site in North street, where the new opera house will be located, to its new foundation on a lot at the corner of Cherry and High streets. The house is now the property of S. Burd. It is a most substantially built structure containing much fine woodwork. It is being moved in two sections.

Harry Early, of Alliance, was arrested Monday night by Deputy United States Marshal F. M. Fanning, of Cleveland, charged with the theft of about eight hundred postal cards and thirty-three cents in stamps. It is claimed the property was taken from the Alliance postoffice. The accused has been employed in the Pennsylvania baggage room in the capacity of a mail carrier from night trains and had a key to the postoffice.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Himes Woodling was held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Seth Hattery, in Akron street, at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Harry Bright, of Strasburg, officiating. The body and the friends and relatives were carried on a special car over the Canton Akron lines from the residence to Strasburg, the car leaving Massillon at 1:30. Interment was made in the Strasburg cemetery.

The case of Lizzie Ryskoski vs. Fred Pittz was heard by Justice Spidle Wednesday with a jury sitting in the afternoon. The jury consists of John Paul, William A. Pletzcker, Christian Lucien, George Doll and Peter Schneider. George W. Kratsch represents the plaintiff and E. G. Wilson the defendant. Mrs. Ryskoski desires to have Mr. Pittz pay her \$300,

which she claims is due her for caring for the defendant when a minor. Mr. Pittz now works in a local glass factory.

DOWN AT NAVARRE.

Visitors Coming and Going—A "Fake" Entertainment.

Navarre, Oct. 2.—Simon H. Brinker, east of town, is critically ill.

Harry Richteimer, of Massillon, made a business trip to Navarre yesterday. Miss Estella Hug is employed at the Bremkamp millinery store during the rush of the fall trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bremkamp and Joseph H. Thomas and family spent Sunday with friends in Canal Fulton.

The school board has remodeled a room on the ground floor in the old building and will use it as an auditorium room for the schools and for public occasions. In this room the lecture course will be held this fall and winter.

The entertainment given by Mr. Granger at this place last Saturday evening was a "fake" and such events are a disgrace to the village.

Our foot ball fans were much in evidence at the opening Massillon game on Saturday. Much complaint comes from our fans as to the street car accommodations given to the southsiders after the games are over. This is an old complaint and is the cause of many not going to the grounds after one or two trips. We think the manager of the Massillon team should see to this, for the south end fans.

Mrs. Rebecca Hall will leave Tuesday evening for Kansas City, Mo., where she expects to spend the winter. She will be accompanied by her nephew, Charles Huntton.

MR. BROWN DIED AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Succumbed Wednesday After a Ten Days' Illness.

FUNERAL FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Brown Had Been Deputy Postmaster in Massillon for Fifteen Years, Serving First Under the Late Clement Russell—The Death of Benjamin Prosser.

William Frank Brown, aged 56 years, deputy postmaster of Massillon for the past fifteen years, died at the home of his brother, Jesse Brown, 125 East Oak street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which Mr. Brown received a week ago last Monday morning at 5 o'clock, which completely paralyzed his left side.

Mr. Brown was appointed deputy postmaster in the Massillon postoffice by the late Clement Russell, August 1, 1891, a position which he held until his death. He served five years under Mr. Russell. In 1896 he was reappointed by Felix Shepley, under whom he served four years more. On August 1, 1900, he was again reappointed by the present postmaster, L. A. K., under whom he was serving when he became ill ten days ago. Before entering the Massillon postoffice he was a bookkeeper for the Sigma Coal Company. Always affable, obliging and intelligent, Mr. Brown made hosts of friends during the discharge of his duties at the postoffice and had the affection and respect of a large circle of fellow citizens and neighbors in Massillon.

The deceased is survived by his brother, Jesse Brown, of Massillon; and two sisters, Mrs. Maud E. Atwater, of Boston, and Mrs. Edward Baltzly, of Talaposa, Ga. The former arrived in Massillon Wednesday morning.

The funeral will be held from St. Timothy's church at 3:30 Friday afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Craft officiating.

BENJAMIN PROSSER.

Benjamin Prosser, aged 71 years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Shertzer, in Canal street, at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday evening. Death was due to a complication of diseases brought on by a fall down stairs several weeks ago. The funeral will take place from the Shertzer residence at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Rev. O. P. Foust, of the Reformed church, officiating. The deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Shertzer and Mrs. Rose Anna Fowler, of this city. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

There is nothing that takes away the beautiful, womanly charms like a plodding, stooped, awkward carriage. There is absolutely no excuse for that as long as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is made. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company,

MRS. ANDERSON DIED SUDDENLY

She Passed Away in the Sixteen Church Sunday.

WAS ILL ONLY A SHORT TIME.

The Funeral Will be Held from the Sixteen Church Wednesday Afternoon at 1 O'clock—Interment in the Sixteen Cemetery.

Mrs. John M. Anderson, aged 60 years, the wife of a well known farmer living west of Massillon, died in the Sixteen church of heart failure Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had arrived at the church some time before from their home about two miles distant. They were members of a Sunday school class and arrived just before the class was dismissed. As Mrs. Anderson handed in her contribution she said: "It is not too late, after all."

The closing exercises of the Sunday school were about to be commenced when Mrs. Anderson complained to Mr. Anderson of severe pains in her head. She sank into a seat and was unconscious in a moment. The services were brought to an abrupt end and Mrs. Anderson was carried to the front part of the church away from the seats. Dr. Campbell, of East Greenville, was summoned by telephone, but Mrs. Anderson died before his arrival. She lived about fifteen minutes after fainting.

The body was taken to the late home, many friends and the Rev. W. S. Adams, pastor of the church, accompanying Mr. Anderson. The deceased is survived by her husband, one son, Harvey Anderson, of Dalton; one daughter, Mrs. Eli Mock, of East Greenville; and four sisters, Mrs. John Baer, of Sixteen; Mrs. Abraham Zupp, of East Greenville; Mrs. W. Armstrong, of Fredericksburg, and Mrs. V. S. Brown, of Massillon.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH HIMES WOODLING.

Mrs. Elizabeth Himes Woodling, aged 75 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Seth Hattery, in Akron street, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Death was due to the infirmities of age. The deceased is survived by her husband, Amos Woodling, and one son, Milton R. Woodling, of Beach City; and two daughters, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Parkio, Ill., and Mrs. Seth Hattery, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from the Hattery residence in Akron street at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Harry Bright, of Strasburg, officiating. The deceased was a native of Tuscarawas county. Interment will be made in the Strasburg cemetery.

ISAAC BLACKSTEN.

Isaac Blacksten, a prominent farmer, is dead at his home near Orrville, death following an operation performed last Tuesday. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. William Snyder and Mrs. M. L. Seiler, of this city.

MRS. MELISSA ALLTAND.

Navarre, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Melissa Altland, aged 58 years, died at 6:30 Tuesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marion Keller, one mile west of Navarre. She is survived by her daughter and two granddaughters, Miss Grace Oberlin, of Massillon, and Clyde Oberlin, of Stanwood. The funeral will take place on Thursday. The service will be held at the residence at 8:30, the Rev. Nathan Moffit and the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. Interment will be made at Walnut.

THE DEDICATION.

Elaborate Plans Made for Imposing Ceremony.

The Rev. R. R. Bigger and the committees of the Presbyterian church are making elaborate plans for dedication services next Sunday. Services will be held in the morning, afternoon and evening.

Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, the organizer of the work, is expected to reach Massillon by Thursday and will take immediate and full charge of the field work, which affects every branch of the church's efforts. He will remain until after the dedication services and will give the committees the benefit of his fifteen years' work along this line. He is the head of the "Forward Movement."

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Powell, of Buffalo, are to arrive in the city over the B. & O. Thursday morning at 9:17 o'clock. Dr. Bigger desires every man on the Brotherhood committee to be at the depot to give them a royal welcome. Mr. Powell is known from

the Atlantic to the Pacific as "The Brotherhood Man." He comes to Massillon to help dedicate the new Presbyterian church and organize a Brotherhood. Two hundred and thirty-five men have signed cards declaring their intention of hearing him at 9 o'clock next Sunday morning. More than fifty men have signed a petition asking for the organization of a Brotherhood. Mr. Powell is a great organizer and Massillon is favored in having such a distinguished guest. He will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Bigger during his stay in Massillon. Everything is ready for him and next Sunday will be a great day for the people of this city.

R. R. BIGGER, Pastor.

MUCH TROUBLE IN DISTRICT.

Coal Operators Cannot Get Enough Cars.

MANY IDLE DAYS THIS FALL.

The Miners are Responsible for Several Idle Days Because of Strikes Inaugurated by Them Over Grievances.

Just at present the coal industry in the Massillon district is far from satisfactory to both operators and miners. The former are kept busy wrestling with the open market and the problem of car shortage, while the latter are suffering hardships in the new wage scale and are forcing several idle days by refusing to go to work until matters are settled. The outcome of present difficulties is hard to predict.

The operators have all the trouble they can surmount with market conditions. Other fields have entered the markets heretofore almost entirely supplied by the Massillon producers. One of the most serious questions at present is the inability of many operators to obtain sufficient empty cars to keep the mines running. One large producer was able to keep his mine running but twelve days last month, while one year ago the mine was operated every day in the month. Railroad companies say they are unable to supply cars.

The state railroad commission has been asked to take up the question with reference to the Massillon district. It has been informed that one large coal company in Ohio which owns mines in the Massillon district as well as in other districts, receives practically all the cars needed in its many branches of trade. The charge is also made that the Wheeling & Lake Erie has stenciled several hundred cars for this company, thus preventing the use of these cars by the small operators. Many such cars pass thru Massillon daily and are in use from some of the mines near this city.

It is claimed by the small operators that this tends to give a monopoly to the company having stenciled cars. The car distributor at Massillon cannot give these cars to any other firm, although the cars may not be needed by the leasing firm but sorely needed by the small operators. The operators also desire that bills of lading be furnished with each car.

The miners are torn asunder by internal differences, which as yet have not reached the public's notice to any extent. For the first time in many seasons the year's work has opened up with difficulty added to difficulty. The interpretation of the wage scale has given continued trouble. There have been several strikes at individual mines over minor causes, which have been entirely absent in former years. The miners feel that they are losing time and money but they insist that there shall be a full and complete understanding of all differences between them and the operators and between themselves and their officers. The result of the difference has been that the Massillon mines have not averaged one-half time this fall. September, with its beautiful mornings and pleasant weather for work, has past, and the cool days will soon be followed by more severe weather. The condition of affairs does not bring confidence to the operators nor satisfaction to the miners.

DISARMING REBELS.

Governor Taft Now Established in the Palace.

Havana, Oct. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—The "disarming" of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Havana began today, without opposition. Many of the men were allowed to keep their arms, which they claimed were their personal property. Governor Taft established his office in the palace this afternoon.

It pays to try our Want Columns

MINERS HAVE REJECTED RULE

A Committee Will Meet the Operators.

A NEW RULE IS DEMANDED.

The Miners Charge That the Operators Have Shown Discrimination in Enforcing the Rule Relative to Suspensions.

The miners of the Massillon district will no longer accept the rule pertaining to the loading of dirt with coal and have appointed a committee to meet the operators and inform them that the rule will no longer be recognized by the miners and that some other rule is expected by the miners from the operators. The committee, which was adopted by a unanimous vote at a mass convention, consists of Henry Bogel, William Boseley, John Thomas, James Appleby, Charles Smith, Robert Legg and R. W. Smith, all active members, and the district officials, State President Green and William Morgan, a member of the national executive committee. The officers will not act ex-officio.

After the operators have been informed of the action of the convention, the committee will endeavor to secure the adoption of some other rule which will insure the loading of clean coal, but which will not work so severe a hardship upon the miners as the present rule. If the committee and the operators agree upon a new rule, this rule will be referred to the locals in the district for a referendum vote on its acceptance or rejection.

The miners will not return to work before Thursday morning at the earliest, and only at that time providing the operators consent to permit every miner in the district to resume his labor. The operators have suspended some miners for loading dirty coal under the rule which was rejected by the miners. If these men are permitted to dig coal all the other miners will return to work.

The miners expect to learn the position of the operators by Wednesday evening. A new rule may not be adopted by that time, but they feel that an expression ought to be obtained from them by that time and to be definite enough for the miners to know whether or not the suspended men will be permitted to work.

The mass convention which was called by three locals was held at Oak Point, a rise of land north of the local plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and along the Pennsylvania tracks near the old meeting ground known as furnace hill. It was an open air meeting. About four hundred miners were present and there was no mistaking the sentiment of those there. They wanted the rule about loading dirty coal rejected and this was accomplished after an hour's discussion. State President Green, William Morgan, a member of the national executive committee, District President Peter Gorman, Vice President John N. Davis, Secretary John Adams, former President Robert Legg and the officials of several locals were also present. President Gorman was chairman.

For one hour after he called the convention to order, Chairman Gorman permitted the miners to enter complaints. After that time he called for a motion upon the question under discussion. The discussion had cleared the situation and the action, as given above, was unanimously voted the sense of the meeting. Many speeches were made and moderation was advised by many.

The controversy is a new one in the district and has grown out of conditions arising during the past few years. Recently the operators have been paying the miners for digging "bone coal," dirt and slate. In return the operators demand that this be separated from the marketable coal. To insure this the operators secured the adoption of a rule which gave them the right to suspend a miner for violating the rule. Suspensions were made and the miners charged that discriminations were also made. This led to the calling of the mass convention, which rejected the rule. The question of clean and dirty coal is now an open one, subject to another agreement between the operators and miners. At least this is the position taken by the miners.

The most awkward and ungainly woman can be transformed into a beautiful lovely creature if she has the brain power to absorb the fact that Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do the business. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

A PROMOTER OF HATE.

Why Good Citizenship Calls for Hearst's Defeat.

The most pernicious thing about the political recognition of a man like Hearst is that he is a disciple of unrest. His newspaper policy, in a political way, is to endeavor to stir up animosities and too engender prejudice.

Mr. Hearst endeavors to lead some very bad, lazy and generally good for nothing men to the belief that they have been very badly dealt with; that their lack of wealth, position and influence is due, not to their own idleness, profligacy and foolish actions, but to some injustice that has been inflicted upon them.

These same insidious suggestions are made by some other papers of the Hearst stripe. There are some of that kind in this state. Their purpose is to cause class prejudice, to stir up difference between employers and employees and to spread the gospel of hate.

Mr. Hearst has his principal following among this class—and that is why good citizenship calls for his defeat. There are already too many promoters of pessimism and too many other pernicious agitators.—Mansfield News

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

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Read the Latest Story
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You Will Like It.

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are being shown in our Coat and Suit Section on the second floor. See the Prince Chap Suits, the Colonial and the Metropolitan Coats; See the Pretty Fur Jackets and Neckpieces, Pretty Skirts and Silk Petticoats.

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All Linen Laces, your choice only, per yard 5c

All Wool Tricots 25c a yd.
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Broadcloths at all Prices

You will always be able to purchase the Standard Brands in everything along our lines and find a goodly assorted stock to pick from and get the lowest possible prices.

Foot Ball Goods.

We have a full and complete assortment of FOOT BALL Goods.

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Girls' and Children's Pretty Coats.

A Large Showing of the Latest and Most Attractive New Styles Awaits Your Kindly Inspection.

Perhaps we never had so many Pretty Coats for Girls as we have this season—so many variations in the colorings, the materials and the trimmings. For a certainty we never had such really charming and becoming styles.

Children's Bear Skin Coats, white, blue and gray, sizes 1 to 6 \$2.98

Children's Astrakhan Coats, well made and nicely lined, sizes 1 to 6 \$3.98

Children's Coats in wondrous variety of pretty styles, in wool materials, crushed plush, mirror velvets, bear skin, etc. \$5.00

Girls' Coats, sizes 6 to 14, in pretty gray, red and blue mixtures—specially priced at \$3.98

Girls' Coats—one table is completely filled with the new pretty styles in plain and fancy materials—all at, each \$5.00

Our line of Girls' Coats in sizes 6 to 14, made of the best and most fashionable materials—plain and fancy—include the handsomest styles shown by the country's foremost makers—price range \$7.50 to \$25.00



Champion of Pure Food

Side Lights on Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and His Tireless Crusade

Commander of the "Poison Squad" Is Somewhat of a Humorist, Who Says Americans Have the Worst Cooks and Get the Least Out of Their Foods—Has Ridden His Hobby For Twenty Years, Not to Death, but to a New Lease of Life

In the course of human events and under the benign influence of the new pure food law the people of the United States may eat and drink and be merry, giving no thought to the horrible probability of having taken into their systems various poisonous substances in their food and drink, the one man chiefly to be thanked for that delightful consummation is Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley. Officially Dr. Wiley is chief of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture; unofficially he may be called commander in chief of the allied and malgamed armies of the pure food crusade in America.

For twenty years Dr. Wiley has had his hobby and ridden it hard. At times his Pegasus of his has leaped over appalling precipices of human prejudice and tracked wearily through marshes of misunderstanding, but the doctor is ridden his hobby to a new lease of life rather than to death, for today he appears to have arrived very near the shining portals of success—the prevention by federal law of the use of poisonous substances as preservatives or dainties for food and drink, that is Dr. Wiley's hobby. By the passage of a measure known as the pure food law last June congress finally approved the efforts of Dr. Wiley and the thousands of other earnest workers in the use of preserving the human stomach from premature decline.

Somewhat of a Humorist.

Dr. Wiley takes great joy in his work. Why not? It is something worth while to devote one's life to the protection of the health of 80,000,000

That remarkable experiment of Dr. Wiley's is no longer regarded as a joke, even by the most hopelessly jocular person. By years of patient, tireless observation the devoted chemist has proved what he set out to prove—that the use of substances such as boric acid, salicylic acid and formaldehyde as preservatives for food or drink are positively injurious to the human system. By feeding his class of young men various kinds of food preserved or colored with the drugs employed by manufacturers he deduced scientific facts which, embodied in his official reports, had much weight in securing the pure food law.

Incidents of Food Reform.

Since Dr. Wiley first made himself a popular national figure by thus testing the actual results of the eating of drugged food and boiling those results down to a scientific certainty many events of importance in the matter of food reform have taken place in the United States. Quite recently we have had Upton Sinclair's expose of packing house horrors in "The Jungle," followed by the passage of the meat inspection law, which requires that after Oct. 1 the manufacturers of canned meats, hams and other packing house products on their labels must call a spade a spade and not deceive the public by sending out canned veal or pork with a picture of a spring chicken on the label.

Dr. Wiley's work has dissipated several misconceptions. For instance, he has shown that it is not necessarily the food adulterants, but the preservatives and colorings, which do the damage to

The conversation turned to good old fourteen-year-old whisky, American brand.

"Humph!" said Dr. Wiley. "I'll make you some fourteen-year-old whisky in five minutes."

Turning to his chemical apparatus, the doctor took a bottle of alcohol, some burned sugar and other things and five minutes later had concocted a beautiful red liquor, which he passed around. All pronounced it fine old whisky.

"It isn't whisky at all," said Dr. Wiley. "It's the stuff that is often called whisky. By the use of what is known as 'ageing oil' the greater portion of the stuff labeled 'fourteen-year-old whisky' is made in less than fourteen minutes."

Hams Smoked While You Wait.

As a member of the government's pure food law commission, sitting at New York during the latter part of September, Dr. Wiley adduced the fact that hams may be smoked while you wait. One witness testified that his house used a "patent smoke" for making smoked hams. This is a sort of paint, with which the ham is smeared, giving it the appearance of having been cured in the dear old smoke-house at home, as your grandmother used to do it.

Directly as a result of Dr. Wiley's investigations some very astounding facts regarding the true identity of the stuff we put into our stomachs from day to day have been brought to light. Just one item will suffice here. Your stomach may be too weak to stand more. The patient and long suffering mule that pulls the garbage cart past your door is more important than he looks. Do not scorn him. Next year he may be silent, alas, in death, and you may be eating his hoofs metamorphosed—stupendous change—into "pure apple jelly" or "pure peach marmalade." But the fact that you are eating the hoofs of the defunct mule is not the most serious part of the proposition. The coloring matter used to deceive you into mistaking prepared mule hoof for a peach or apple product is the serious thing. That is what does the damage.

Dr. Wiley has estimated and declared that about 90 per cent of the manufactured foods sold in America contain deleterious substances introduced for the purpose of deceiving the public as to the true character of the product. "Barium made a colossal fortune," remarked Dr. Wiley on a recent occasion, "by acting on the principle that the American people like to be humbugged. To be cheated, fooled, bamboozled, cajoled, deceived, pettifogged, demagogued, hypnotized, manured and chiropridized are privileges dear to us all."

Even the operation of the new food law, if rigidly enforced, will not rob the American people of their cherished privilege of being humbugged if they continue to believe the statements of some manufacturers that certain drugs are good for their health, but the law will reduce the humbuggery very appreciably by insisting upon the proper labeling of all products, so that if one wants pure apple jelly he may buy a jar so labeled and if he prefers mule hoof he may go around looking for a label to indicate the animal.

It should be remembered that the new law relates not only to food, but to liquors and medicines, so that there must be government inspection of everything that goes down the human gullet provided that it is sold from state to state and thereby comes under the head of interstate commerce.

Uniform Food Law.

Dr. Wiley worked as hard for this uniform food law as many estimable clergymen are working for a uniform divorce law. As a matter of fact, the situation regarding food is pretty much the same as that regarding divorce. Each state has its own laws relating to food and to divorce. There are forty-six states and forty-six variations in divorce possibilities. Until the passage of the federal food law the manufacturers of some food products were compelled to place a different label on their goods for every state to which shipment was made. When the national law gets into active working order one label will serve for each state, and that label, if the government inspectors do their duty, will tell exactly what the package contains.

The fight for a pure food law in congress lasted nearly twenty years. Dr. Wiley says the consumers started it, aided by the grangers. Then some of the honest manufacturers took it up and finally some state officials, who urged a federal law. Of course the proposed legislation was bitterly opposed by unscrupulous manufacturers of embalmed foods, doped medicines and prematurely aged whiskies, but the "awakened conscience" of the people along various lines at last brought about the enactment of the present law, which gives excellent promise of food reform after it goes into effect Jan. 1.

Dr. Wiley, who is a native of Indiana, in his sixty-second year, has never found time to get married. His life since early manhood has been devoted undividedly to chemistry. As a bachelor his remarks concerning cooks may be of interest to married people. Says Dr. Wiley: "We have the most abundant and best foods of the world, but we live more poorly than any other civilized nation. We have the worst cooks and know least how to get the most out of our foods. Cooking is looked down upon here. It should be considered one of the fine arts, and a cook should command a high salary. I know families in Washington who live at the rate of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year and who nevertheless will get some ignorant woman to spoil their victuals. They will spend thousands of dollars on their tables and waste it all by skimming on the cook."

ROBERTUS LOVE.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Hiss of the Snake.

There is scarcely an animal in all creation that has not an instinctive horror of snakes. Consequently any naturally defenseless animal that is wise and clever enough to imitate a snake gains thereby a means of defense that is apt to prove very valuable in case of attack.

Many of the cat tribe apparently avail themselves of their powers of mimicry when face to face with an enemy by assuming the hissing, spitting manners of the viper. There are numerous fierce animals that would not hesitate to attack a cat, but would think twice before seeking an encounter with an angry snake.

The wildcat has her home in a hollow tree, and her tender kittens would make a toothsome meal for almost any prowling wild beast had their mother no way of scaring off intruders. Even the boldest will hesitate before inserting an inquiring paw when greeted with a hiss from the angry feline, who, with ears laid flat against her head, her eyes glaring and her fangs exposed, looks in the darkness threateningly like a furious snake.—Chicago News.

Bible Terms Defined.

A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles. A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold was \$8.

A talent of silver was \$538.30.

A piece of silver or a penny was 13 cents.

A farthing was 3 cents.

A mite was less than a quarter of a cent.

A gerald was a cent.

An ephah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

Queer Salt.

They have no salt in Lapland, and the people use the bark of the fir tree as a substitute. They peel the bark from the tree, carefully remove the epidermis and then divide the inner bark into thin layers. The layers are exposed to the sun during their short but hot summer until they are thoroughly dried and are then torn into narrow strips and placed in boxes made of the fresh bark of other trees. The boxes are buried in the sand, where they are allowed to remain for three days. The second day fires are made over the places where the boxes are buried, the heat from which penetrates deep into the sand, turns the fir bark a deep red color and gives it a pleasing taste and odor. When the boxes are taken up the fir strips are pounded into a coarse powder, and the Lapps use this as we use salt, but more sparingly, because it takes so much trouble to prepare it.

Few Things Worth Knowing.

Spinning wheels were invented in the year 1530.

Barometers were first used by Torricelli in the year 1670.

The Paris millinery hat, from which all modern millinery has come, was concocted in the year 1404.

The first balloon was made by Etienne Montgolfier of Annonay, France, in the year 1783.

The earliest record of the existence of the mariner's compass was found in 1180. But the Chinese appear to have had knowledge of it many centuries before.

Game of Fish.

Any number of persons can play this game. One person is "it," and he stands in the middle of the floor. He gives each one a number, then says, "Fish," and gives a number of one of the persons. He counts up to ten, and if the person whose number is called does not tell a kind of fish before the one that's "it" counts ten, he is "it." The game progresses on, and the one who is "it" may say "Animal," "Insect," etc. The same thing cannot be named twice. If so, the person who says it is "it."

Buffalo Devoured by Insects.

A single wood ant has been seen to attack and kill a caterpillar which actually weighed as much as twenty-seven of its opponents. The driver ants of central Africa at times march through the forest in solid columns hundreds of yards wide. They stop at nothing. Whatever is in their way is covered with savage insects, whose powerful jaws bite like fire. A buffalo has been found devoured and skeletonized by these resistless insects.

Conundrums.

Why is the letter D like a sailor? Because it follows the sea (C).

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous? When it runs down.

Why is a baldheaded man like a hunting dog? He makes a little hair (bare) go a great way.

Royal Spanish Coach.

The state coach used by the king of Spain is drawn by eight pure white horses, with white plumes and white harness.

An Accident.

A lonely goat sat on a rock a-snoozing, a-snoozing; A little boy beneath the rock sat musing, sat musing.

The lonely goat slid off the rock, both boy and goat received a shock, and quick the boy beneath the goat was bruising, was bruising.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

In the Name of Sense, that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.

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Band, There This Week

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ARTIST'S QUEST FOR IDEAL GIRL

Search For Beautiful American
Ends on Wyoming Ranch.

SNAPSHOT PHOTO HIS ONLY CLEW

After a Worldwide Chase Jules Dupree, Who Had Dedicated His Life to Finding Girl He Saw in Paris, Realized His Purpose With Aid of Philadelphia Lawyers.

M. Jules Dupree, artist and romanticist of Paris and the whole wide world, has ended his quest for his ideal girl, says the Philadelphia Press.

After a year of traveling in all parts of the globe, from the gay boulevards to the pyramids, from the prosaic streets of Philadelphia to the boundless plains of the far northwest, all the while carrying with him a tiny snapshot photograph as his only clew, he has found her.

Better yet, he has married her. They recently sailed on a transatlantic steamer for the French capital. The living, smiling woman has replaced the snapshot in Dupree's glad heart, and he is proud and happy beyond words at the wonderful end of an almost hopeless search.

The girl was Miss Constance Monquard Leaning. The artist found her at last in the doorway of her father's ranch house outside of the little town of Wolf, in Wyoming, just over the border line of Montana among the Big Horn mountains. Two Philadelphians who had scoffed with every one else when Dupree's story became known in Philadelphia three months ago were the means to his end—the well known lawyers Joseph P. Rogers and John R. K. Scott, who were roughing it at Wolf and met him by chance.

"Things like that don't happen nowadays," said those who read of the Frenchman's love quest when he was in Philadelphia in July. "The age of romance is over. He'd best give up and go back to Paris."

But it seems things like that do happen, and here and there a struggling glimmer of romance remains.

It was on July 7 when a tall, shapely Parisian, with exquisite raiment and black vandyke beard, registered at the St. James' hotel as "Jules Dupree, Paris." That evening he called Manager Miller of the hotel into a quiet corner and showed him a photograph. Had Miller ever seen the original? he asked. Perhaps at dinner, at a dance or a function in the hotel. She had been there once? No?

One October day in the previous year, M. Dupree told Mr. Miller, he was standing in front of the tomb of Napoleon, in his native city (Paris) when a party of American tourists chanced along. Among them was a young girl just entering womanhood. When the artist's gaze rested upon her he realized that here was the ideal he had been dreaming of all his life. He made a quick sketch of her from memory as her party passed on.

A week later he again encountered the tourists. They were at a drinking fountain on one of the boulevards in the city's suburbs. This time Dupree had a camera. He snapped the girl's head as she was raising a cup to her lips. The next moment she entered a big motor car and was whisked from sight.

As the days passed the girl's image proved more and more alluring to Dupree. He made a resolve to find her and meet her if it took him all the rest of his life. He got upon the track of the party and followed them to Cairo. But he arrived there just three days after they had left for parts unknown.

Then he returned to Paris disheartened, but he met several Americans there, among them Julian Story, the artist, and his wife, Mme. Emma James, the opera singer, who told him that the little snapshot resembled a Philadelphia girl whom they had met, but whose name they could not recall. And hence Dupree was in Philadelphia at the St. James, looking for her. But several persons who knew all the society girls of Philadelphia said that this girl was a stranger. Dupree spent a day or two in Atlantic City in another vain search and then went to Chicago, where cold aversion tried to take advantage of his sentimentalism. A couple of bunks stercors told him they knew the girl and would divulge her name and address for a large consideration. But Cupid took care of the artist, and he escaped with his well filled wallet.

It was late in August when one day Rogers and Scott, the Philadelphia lawyers, came galloping across country some forty miles from Wolf, Wyo. They saw a lonely figure sitting on a rock. With a wild yell intended to scare the man they rode directly at him and pulled their horses back on their haunches, but the man did not scare. He merely looked up with a tired expression upon his black bearded face.

Recognizing him as a gentleman, the young men apologized. They talked with him for a couple of hours, and then he made himself known as Jules Dupree and showed them the picture.

"That girl," said Rogers after a close scrutiny of the snapshot, "is Miss Constance Leaning or her double! She lives over the border line here—a good gallop—in Wyoming."

They were then in Montana. Dupree excitedly jumped to his feet and implored his acquaintances to get him a horse, to take him at once to the girl's home.

"I got a pony for him," said Rogers, telling the story at his home the other day. "And you never saw a man ride

as he did. He had Paul Revere and those chaps beaten a mile. He was wild, and he never quit beating that Lone Star horse. We got to the Leaning place, and there stood Miss Constance in the doorway wondering what this gallant cavalier wanted.

"We presented Dupree and then went away. What he said or what she said I don't know. But the girl did not recognize him. She had not noticed him in Paris and was absolutely ignorant of his worldwide chase.

"Anyhow, in a couple of days it was all fixed up. Dupree presented his credentials to old man Leaning, who is a typical westerner and had to be 'shown.' And the old man was not any too eager to let his daughter go. But the romance of the thing caught the girl in a second, and Dupree proved himself to be a mighty good fellow in every way, and so finally Dad Leaning consented to a marriage, and there was a quiet ceremony performed. I understand, a few weeks ago.

"Before we got away Dupree wanted to embrace Dad and me in the French fashion, but we shied stepped and let him shake hands instead. He fairly cried with gratitude. I laughed at his story when he was here last summer, but he certainly seems to have won out, and I think he deserves it.

"The Leanings have a pile of money, but so far as I believe, so the marriage is different from the usual international affair. I wish them both all sorts of luck."

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Scott said that they understood an elaborate wedding, according to the French custom, would be celebrated as soon as the happy young people arrive in Paris.

CHURCH "TYING BEE."

Dekalb Young People Sell Old Papers and Magazines For Charity.

The town of Dekalb, Ill., has a church that handles old newspapers and magazines to enrich its treasury for charitable and other purposes, says the Chicago News. The pastor, the Rev. George H. Wilson, originated the idea. He asked the church people to save all of their old reading matter and to search the house from basement to attic for the accumulations of years. The papers and magazines are then collected and stored in a big shed in the churchyard.

This custom resulted in a happy gathering of young people called a "tying bee," and it is believed to be a strategy of Dan Caid, for as one of the incidents of the festivities, the pastor soon may have several jobs of tying matrimonial knots. At stated intervals the young men and women of the congregation meet in the back yard of the church and proceed to tie up the great mass of newspapers and magazines that have been hoarded.

A local factory in Dekalb receives a great number of parcels tied up with stout cord. The factory people do not save this twine, but cut it off the parcels and then throw the pieces into a barrel. The boys and girls of the Rev. Mr. Wilson's church untie the knots and take out the tangles, and with the cord they tie up the bundles of newspapers.

When the church collects a carload of paper it is sent to Chicago. The papers bring 20 cents a hundred pounds and the magazines more. The church expects to realize \$60 from a single carload, and the money will be spent where it will do the most good. All the pictures in the magazines are sold at the rate of 1 cent for the output of each magazine, a portrait collector of Dekalb contracting to take them.

INNOVATIONS OF A BANK

Bedroom in a Chicago Trust Company's Building.

Probably few persons ever thought of making a bedroom a feature of a bank. Chicago has one financial institution at least with such an adjunct, the Northern Trust company, which recently moved into its new building at Monroe and LaSalle streets, says the Chicago Post.

The building, one of the finest of its kind in the United States, has many innovations, but perhaps the most remarkable is the bedroom. The apartment is complete in its appointments. It contains two brass bedsteads, with downy coverlets, cabinets, dressing tables, mirrors and shower baths. The portals of which no masculine man dare trespass, it said to be a model. The room is darkened, and the modulated light striking on the soft green carpet sends a soothing but peaceful slumber. Space is divided and perfumed sofa pillows invite rest and repose.

The World's Wheat Crop.

The London Economist asserts that "the world's cereal harvest of 1904 cannot fail to prove one of the greatest ever produced." The wheat crop is above the average in the north of France, but it has suffered from drought in the south and west. France will need to import very little if any wheat. Spain has reaped a good harvest generally, while Germany has good crops of barley and oats as well as of wheat and rye. Austria-Hungary will produce a much larger wheat crop this year than last. In Russia the winter wheat crop has been officially reported to be a good one, while the more important spring wheat crop is poor in all but a few provinces. Roumania is now expected to produce a record wheat crop, and Serbia and Bulgaria have good crops. The Canadian wheat harvest will not prove very abundant. India's wheat crop harvested last spring was the greatest but one ever known.



The optimist is rather inclined to emphasize the fact that good as well as bad qualities and traits may be transmitted from parent to offspring.

Every worm's nest in the orchard should be cut from the trees and burned before the worms mature, scatter and spin their cocoons. It is a case of a stitch in time saves nine.

The farsighted and considerate parent will put himself to much inconvenience to keep his boy or girl in school. Schooling must be got at the proper age, else once neglected it is a lack that is seldom made up.

We have found the nasturtium to be one of the most satisfactory of the garden flowers, producing an abundance of many colored blossoms, while both plant and flowers are remarkably free from the attacks of blight and insect pests.

A prominent citizen of Wilmington, Del., was recently saved from death from the attack of an enraged bull by his twelve-year-old son, who flashed the reflection from a new milk pail in the animal's eyes, thus putting him to flight, when pitchfork, clubs and shotgun had been of no avail.

Indiana has a fertilizer law which is aimed to protect the farmers and gardeners within her borders. It provides that fertilizers offered for sale shall not only bear the inspection label of the state chemist, but shall give the percentages of the ingredients which they contain, so that the purchaser may tell at a glance what he is buying.

A poultryman we know is just now having a force of men finish up a henhouse of cement blocks. The walls contain a dead air space, which is a guarantee that it will be proof against the cold and wind of the winter months. Proper food, and exercise, coupled with quarters of the kind described, will insure an all winter's supply of eggs.

Careful tests which have been made seem to indicate that silage properly secured is just as valuable a ration for the steers in the feed lot as it is for the dairy cows. Increase in the price of land, coupled with the application of a greater measure of intelligence to agricultural matters, is going to make the silo a necessity through the entire corn belt.

A friend of the writer this year reports that he picked raspberries of the Columbia variety during a season of five and a half weeks, and the last berries, which we happened to see, were the finest of all, being borne on vines of this year's growth. About the only drawback with this valuable variety is likelihood to damage by hard winters and stiffness of stalks, which makes the matter of covering somewhat difficult.

A suggestion which has been made by a number of experiment stations and one that will at least be seconded by the stations of all states is that agriculturists should send samples of noxious weeds to their respective state experiment stations with a view to securing a scientific and reliable analysis of them and such suggestions as will prove helpful in their destruction. The state officials in charge of this line of work are always ready and willing to render assistance to residents of the state in the manner indicated.

The law requiring the cutting of weeds along public highways between Aug. 1 and 15, in force in some states, would seem to put the time for the doing of this work just about two weeks late, as our observation leads us to believe that the time mentioned finds the common weeds along the roadside pretty well headed out and far enough advanced so that if cut most of the weed seed is ripe enough to reseed the ground. It would be vastly better if two cuttings were required, one about the middle of July and one early in September. This would nip most of the weeds in the bud and be much more effective in killing them out.

A recent bulletin issued by the Iowa experiment station on the subject of alfalfa culture condenses the good points of this valuable legume as follows: It yields from two to three times as much as clover and timothy, and is at the same time a more valuable hay. It is rich in protein. For hog pasture alfalfa has no equal. It is superior to any other crop for enriching the soil. Alfalfa fed in conjunction with corn will make most economical gains. The bulletin further states that the growing of alfalfa is entirely feasible for the north half of the corn belt and even more northerly latitudes, provided proper care is exercised in the matter of getting it started. Interest in growing alfalfa is bound to increase as its merits become better known.

Skunks, minks and despicable birds are the chief enemies of the poultry raiser, and experience is likely to convince him that a well loaded shotgun is the best weapon to use in all three cases.

There is mighty little difference in the high strung city bred horse in meeting a thrashing machine outfit and in the staid farm horse upon encountering a "devil wagon." It is the same old thing under a different guise.

Lime sprinkled in the farm water tank is said to prevent scum rising on the surface of the water. Later, should the scum begin to rise, it is an indication that the lime is losing its strength, and more should be added after washing the tank out.

The best farm homes and the happiest families are not always to be found where the most money is spent. It takes something besides money to make a home. It takes congeniality, co-operation and a willingness to make the best of things.

Twenty-five years ago a two horse team was used for doing all the heavy farm work, while today the same work, and much besides, is done by a heavy team of three draft horses, and the work is done much more advantageously, also resulting in less wear and tear upon the team.

The hired man who kills his employer's time is just as dishonest as the man who steals his property, as he is getting money under false pretenses, and in so doing is a fraud and swindler. This is a line along which a good many people need education as to what constitutes common business honesty and morality.

A new industry has originated in the western part of France in the form of extracting the casella from skin milk. This casella is then exported to Germany, where it is manufactured into high toned paper, playing cards and other things. It forms a good substitute for celluloid and does not possess the same explosive qualities.

A farmer living near Fort Scott, Kan., desirous of providing a bunch of his hogs with a much needed tonic, gave them a stiff dose of strychnine, with the result that he next day hauled sixteen of them out for fertilizer. This fellow would seem to belong to much the same class as another granger we read of recently who shipped sticks of dynamite by express and labeled them files.

The fact that a little three-year-old lad in an Iowa county not far from where the writer lives climbed to the top of a fifty foot windmill tower the other day is not mentioned here with a view to persuading the reader that Iowa people are especially athletic, but rather with a view to pointing the necessity of so fixing things that the little folks cannot begin the climb at the bottom of the ladder.

The keeping of a careful book account of the farm receipts and expenditures for the period of a year, including the classifying of the various items of expense, would bring many a farmer to the point of inaugurating reforms along several lines, the adoption of more up to date methods, the keeping of better stock and an elimination of a good many sources of previously unappreciated leak and waste.

One of the largest canning concerns of the Mississippi valley is located at Keokuk, Ia. On the outskirts of this city the company has a tomato patch covering 200 acres, said to be the largest of its kind in the world. The varieties planted are the New Stone and Greater Baltimore. The plants are started in hotbeds and cold frames and are set out with an automatic planter in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows. Three hundred and fifty thousand plants are required to set the area mentioned, and were they all put in a straight line they would make a row 100 miles long.

If enthusiasm and optimism stand for anything in a commercial way it is not to be wondered at that the real estate men take in the shokels, for of all men who have a bargain to make they beat the limit. They become so steeped in the good qualities of what they have to offer that they simply overwhelm the prospective buyer and he tumbles right up to the mark and invests. These qualities, like other good things, are without a doubt abused, but there is no gaining saying that they have a convincing power. If you have a sour, grumpy, see-to-good-in-anything disposition, better steer clear of anything along the soliciting line, whether you live in town or the country. The world won't listen to you. Go home and cultivate some enthusiasm.

A move on the part of the animal husbandry department of the federal agricultural bureau which will be of especial interest to all breeders of fine horses has in view a perpetuation of the strain of Morgan horses, which in years gone by have had a merited reputation the country over of being one of the best all around general purpose breeds in America. With a view to carrying out its purpose the department sent a committee of experts to Kentucky, where some of the very finest types of the Morgan family were purchased and taken to Burlington, Vt., where for the present at least the government stud will be located. This is mentioned as merely one of a multitude of ways in which the department of agriculture is proving of practical and very definite value to the live stock interests of the country.

SAVING THE CORN FODDER.

While the selling price of hay has in the past, as a rule, largely determined the value of corn fodder, the time is at hand when, regardless of the price of hay, such a system of handling the corn crop should be adopted as will put an end to the enormous waste which is annually witnessed in practically all of the corn belt west of the Mississippi river. A more careful and sensible handling of the stalk and leaves of this important cereal plant, will mean the addition of many acres to the farm area. The hitherto wasteful methods which have prevailed in this respect have without doubt been due to the existence of large farms, relatively cheap land and that system of handling the crops which marketed the products of the soil in the shape of the grain itself rather than in the more condensed form of butter, pork and beef. However, with land values steadily increasing and more and more time being devoted to dairying and stock raising, a condition has arisen which practically compels more thrift and care in the handling of this most important farm crop.

CANNING OF SWEET CORN.

A recent ride of a hundred miles through the territory south of where the writer lives showed numerous sweet corn canning factories just beginning their annual campaign. Many of these canneries have a capacity of two or three million cans in a period of six weeks; hence one can imagine that they are busy places when going at full blast. A factory of medium capacity will take the product of between 600 and 800 acres. The corn is snapped in the fields, which are not usually over twenty acres in size, and taken in as large loads as the team can carry to the factory, where a force of people is engaged in husking the green ears and ridding them of the silks. In some of the factories even the husking is done by machinery. From this point on all the work possible is done by machinery. The husks are run through an elevator, the refuse being carried off by the farmers furnishing the corn, who find it is eagerly eaten by the farm animals and particularly if there is a shortage of other green food.

DRY FARMING.

The Campbell system of dry farming, which was first tried in the semi-arid portions of North Dakota and about which much has appeared in newspapers and magazines within the past year or two, is doing great things for many portions of the western states, where with a rainfall of but ten or twelve inches per annum bumper crops of corn, wheat, beans and other crops can be grown. This system of crop culture is based on the conservation of practically all of the moisture in the soil through a dust or surface mulch, and under it as high as forty bushels of corn to the acre have been grown in North Dakota, fifty bushels of wheat per acre in western Nebraska, while better than twenty tons of beets have been produced in Colorado. While this method of crop culture has little value in those portions of the country where there is an abundant rainfall, it does have a tremendous import in all territory where there is fertility in the soil, but an annual rainfall of less than twenty inches.

AIDS THE FARMERS.

As showing still another service which the department of agriculture has rendered to the business interests of the country, we note in a recent bulletin that, solely due to the introduction of better methods of collecting turpentine, there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the output, amounting to \$7,000,000, while the long leaf pine forest of the southern states, from which the American supply of turpentine is largely obtained, have at the same time been saved from annihilation. The cost to the department of the service rendered in this instance was \$14,000. This is one of many cases which go to prove that of all the money that is being expended by the federal government in any of its departments there is none which is fetching a larger return on the investment than that disbursed by the department of agriculture. For this reason pressure should be brought to bear on our congressmen to make appropriations for this branch of the government work as generous as possible.

VENTILATION OF BARN.

One of the great defects these days in all large barns and many small ones which are built is the lack of good ventilating facilities. This is partly due to ignorance and partly to indifference and partly to lack of good planning. This question is claiming the attention of some of the best architects of the day. No matter how well a barn may be equipped or how perfect the sanitary conditions, it will not be a success until ventilation is under proper control. Many of the largest barns are built with the express purpose of raising blooded stock, and the prevalence of tuberculosis among the herds is thought in many cases to originate from bad air.

A CORN SUCKER TEST.

Experiments conducted by the Nebraska experiment station furnish interesting data relative to the tendency of corn to sucker. It was found that where there was but one stalk to the hill there were fifteen suckers July 12 in every 100 hills and 195 on Oct. 1. With three stalks in the hill there were eighty-six on the former date out of the same number of hills and forty-five at the latter date. With five stalks there were fifty-seven suckers at the time of first inspection and only three out of 100 hills in October. Where the stand of corn was light, it was found that the yield was increased seventeen bushels per acre on suckers alone.

NEW 'SHORT STORIES'

The Minister Ordered Beer.

Dr. George D. Towne of Manchester, N. H., and the Rev. W. H. Morrison, now of Brockton, Mass., with others, made the tour of Europe together several years ago, and, according to the stories told, there was plenty doing all the time, says the Boston Herald.

When the party was in Heidelberg, as in duty bound, they visited a beer garden to hear the music, eat a pretzel, etc., and, the better to enjoy the music and the scenery, went upon a platform in the building. When there it occurred to the minister that pos-



IN A FEW MOMENTS THE WAITRESS RETURNED.

sibly they were intruding and the platform was reserved for the students, and he suggested as much to the doctor.

"You can find out easily enough," said Towne; "just say to the waitress, 'Sieben grosser Pilsen,' and she will tell you." So the doctor beckoned to a trim waitress and said, "Sieben grosser Pilsen?"

"Yah, meinheer," quickly responded the lass, and disappeared. In a few minutes she reappeared, bearing a waiter on which were seven huge and foaming glasses of beer. The seven tourists laughed, none louder than Mr. Morrison, and he cheerfully paid the bill, but he did not drink any of the beer.

Anecdote of a Poetess and a Reporter

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose play, "Mispah," produced recently, failed to impress audiences favorably, is not wholly without appreciation of her own merits as a writer. It is related by an eyewitness that when Mrs. Wilcox was led blushing before the curtain to make a speech on the occasion of the production of her play she sought out a reporter who was straying about behind the scenes and gave him the original manuscript of her "Impromptu" address to the audience. Now, it happened that the reporter had been snubbed severely by the poetess of patters, as Mrs. Wilcox is affectionately called by her confidantes, and he took this occasion to get even.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he murmured politely, "but I am afraid I didn't catch your name."

"I am Ella Wheeler Wilcox!" gasped the horrified lady, drawing herself up to her full height.

"And may I ask to what branch of the Wilcox family you belong?" demanded her urbane tormentor.

"To the Ella Wheeler Wilcox branch, sir!" was the haughty reply as the gifted lady strode majestically away.—New York Telegraph.

Didn't See the Good of It.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, now over eighty-seven years old, retains her aptitude for the making of clever phrases. A few days ago, on her return from Baltimore, where she had been recuperating from a slight illness, Mrs. Howe was driving through one of the side streets of Boston with friends and passed the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. That institution does much good, and no one knows it better than Mrs. Howe, but as she looked at the building and slowly read off the name she said without the shadow of a smile, "I don't see the good of that place." "Why, what do you mean?" asked a friend in astonishment. "This," said Mrs. Howe. "I did not know there was a charitable eye or ear in Boston. So what is the use of an infirmary for them?" Though she has lived all her life in Boston, Mrs. Howe never has lost sight of the peculiar characteristics of the residents of the Hub.

Her Silk Stockings Amused Peasants.

Simple minded folk, the Norwegians. That simplicity is instanced again in a story told by Mrs. Slater of Boston, who has been doing Norway in an auto with a party of American women. One day Mrs. Slater and a companion were walking up and down in front of a small country hotel when she noticed all the servants and idlers about the place watching them solemnly. A little annoyed, she asked the proprietor if there was anything strange about her appearance. "It is your shoes, madam, and your thin silk stockings," he replied. "These persons never saw anything except thick woolen stockings knit by hand and heavy leather shoes. The waitress asked me if you had any old stockings you did not want or any shoes to give away. She wants to show them to her mother, who is bedridden and cannot see you." Mrs. Slater found a sample of American footwear for the maid and was thanked with fervor.

RICHES IN THE SUNFLOWER

State Board Makes Investigation of Kansas Emblem.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has started to work gathering statistics and other information regarding the sunflower and during the winter will make an effort to have the two Kansas experiment stations and the agricultural college take up the culture of the sunflower, says a Topeka special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. For some time Mr. Coburn has been receiving letters and inquiries about the uses to which the sunflower can be put. If the sunflower is useful and the seeds marketable Mr. Coburn is going to learn all about it. He hopes to have the experiment stations make a series of experiments which will determine the best varieties, the means of cultivation and the method of preparing the seeds for market.

Mr. Coburn has sent out a number of inquiries and has found that the seeds produce an oil which makes the finest of vegetable soaps. The oil when properly prepared is edible and is of much the same nature as olive oil and serves the same purposes. Not very many years ago the cotton seed was considered worthless. Now the oil is one of the most valuable of food products.

The government has issued recently a bulletin regarding sunflowers and their uses, and Mr. Coburn is working to make a supplement to this bulletin. His work will be exhaustive and will embody the experiments. It has been found that the cake resulting from the extraction of the oil contains more nitrogenous matter than does a similar cake after the extraction of maize or flaxseed oil and is more palatable.

The government bulletin regarding the oil from sunflowers says: "The oil by reason of its palatability and sweetness is well suited to table uses and for this purpose can replace olive oil with better success than other known substitutes." It has been found that the sunflower stalks when cut up form a very nutritious forage for cattle, horses and sheep.

Mr. Coburn has several patches of sunflowers which he is watching closely. J. M. Wolf of Burlingame is growing about twenty acres of sunflowers for the seed, which he uses as feed. Last year he harvested forty-five bushels of seed from three-quarters of an acre. Kansas is the natural habitat of the plant, and it seems to grow in dry nearly as well as in wet weather and in sandy soils as well as in loam.

ROOSEVELT, JR.'S, AMBITION

Would Like to Rough It With the Cowboys For Awhile.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest son of the president, who has been hunting and fishing and camping out in the west with friends, has fallen in love with the mountains and plains of the region about Glenwood Springs, Colo., says a dispatch from that place. He says that when he gets through college he would like to come west and "rough it" for a few years.

"I have been brought up in the east, and of course I am attached to that part of the country," said the young man; "but, like my father, I have a great liking for the west and its people. There is something about the broad spaces of the west that appeals powerfully to me. One breathes easier here than he does in the east and feels bigger and better. When I have acquired my education I should be glad to come out here and live the life my father lived, the life that developed him from a rather weak into a strong, rugged man. I should even enjoy going on the roundup and punching cows. I know a good many cow punchers out here, and they seem to enjoy themselves, and I am sure I should enjoy myself where they are for awhile."

Value of Perforated Sails.

Although the assertion recently made by an Italian sea captain that the power of sails was increased by their being perforated was ridiculed, it has just been proved that he was right, says the Leeds Mercury. His theory was that the force of the wind cannot fairly take effect on an inflated sail because of the cushion of immovable air that fills up the hollow. To prevent the creation and presence of that cushion be pierced his sails with many holes, through which the wind blew, the balance of the air pressure striking against the canvas and exercising its full effect. Several experiments have been made on these lines, and the results are declared to have been eminently satisfactory.

Milk Fed Pumpkin.

A milk fed pumpkin is the latest development in agricultural circles, according to a special dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Two pumpkins grown on the same vine were on exhibition at the Tazewell county fair. They stood side by side, but one was ten times larger than the other. The giant was given a pint of milk per day, a hole being cut in the vine which was attached to the stem. The milk was completely absorbed overnight. The small brother attained natural growth, but the milk fed weighed 100 pounds.

Pike Memorial on Pike's Peak.

Henry Russell Wray, E. B. Nichols and C. W. Sells left Manitou, Colo., recently from the summit of Pike's peak with a view to locating a suitable boulder on which the Pike memorial tablet may be mounted during the centennial, says the Colorado Springs Telegraph. A bronze tablet similar to those to be placed on the Pike boulder in Antlers park is to be formally dedicated on the summit of the peak on Wednesday, Sept. 26, historical day of centennial week, and with fitting ceremonies and speeches will be mounted on the boulder to be selected.